The premise of the Poster is utility of a parametric solution curve definition for (index(0) of radicand(n). What happens when index solution curves operate on displacement integer(s) of Sir Isaac Newton captured as a radicand of square space math.

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An odd perfect number on central force mechanical energy domain	July 28, 2022.02:12

Don't know much about perfect #'s. learned today reviewing upcoming MAA MathFest(22) from Author: Catherine McClure, Molloy College. Also a Contributed Poster person. Informative abstract, thank you. Would meet her if opportunity presents.

A study of displacement integer as radicand in central force field space: $\left(9^{\frac{1}{3}}\right), \left(9^{\frac{1}{2}}\right), \left(9^{\frac{1}{1}}\right), \left(9^{\frac{1}{0}}\right)$

CROSSOVER COORDINATES: interesting stuff!

Decided to gather data on crossover using radicand^2 balanced with solution curve (f).

radicand^2	A	B	C	area
1^2	$\left(1, \frac{t^0}{-2} + \frac{n}{2}\right)$	$\left(\sqrt{n}, \frac{t^0}{-2} + \frac{n}{2}\right)$	$\left(\sqrt{n}, t\text{^}1 / -2 + (n / 2) /. t \to \sqrt{n}\right)$	abscissa : $\left(\frac{(B-A)}{2}\right)^2$
2^2	$\left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	$\left(2, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	(2, 1)	$\frac{1}{4}$
3^2	1, 4	3, 4	(3, 3)	1
4^2	$\left(1, \frac{15}{2}\right)$	$\left(4, \frac{15}{2}\right)$	(4, 6)	$\frac{9}{4}$
5^2	(1, 12)	(5, 12)	(5, 10)	4
6^2	$\left(1, \frac{35}{2}\right)$	$\left(6, \frac{35}{2}\right)$	(6, 15)	$\frac{25}{4}$
7^2	(1, 24)	(7, 24)	(7, 21)	9
8^2	$\left(1, \frac{63}{2}\right)$	$\left(8, \frac{63}{2}\right)$	(8, 28)	$\frac{49}{4}$
9^2	(1, 40)	(9, 40)	(9, 36)	16

$$(10)^2 \quad (1, \frac{99}{2}) \quad (10, \frac{99}{2}) \quad (10,45) \quad \frac{81}{4}$$

Pt(A): abscissa is always 1st second tile. Ordinate always $\left(\frac{radicand-1}{2}\right)$.

Pt.(B): abscissa is always $\left(\sqrt[2]{radicand^2}\right)$. Ordinate always $\left(\frac{radicand-1}{2}\right)$.

Pt.(C): abscissa is always $\left(\sqrt[2]{radicand^2}\right)$. Ordinate: add previous:

$$(abscissa + ordinate)\ for\ new\ ordinate.$$

Area: $\left(\frac{abscissa\ (B-A)}{2}\right)^2$

(9) is the only number where index(1) solution curve holds the 1st second tile and most remote tile of an Euclidean Space Time Frame. Making it a curved space ME perfect presentation of field forces we live with.

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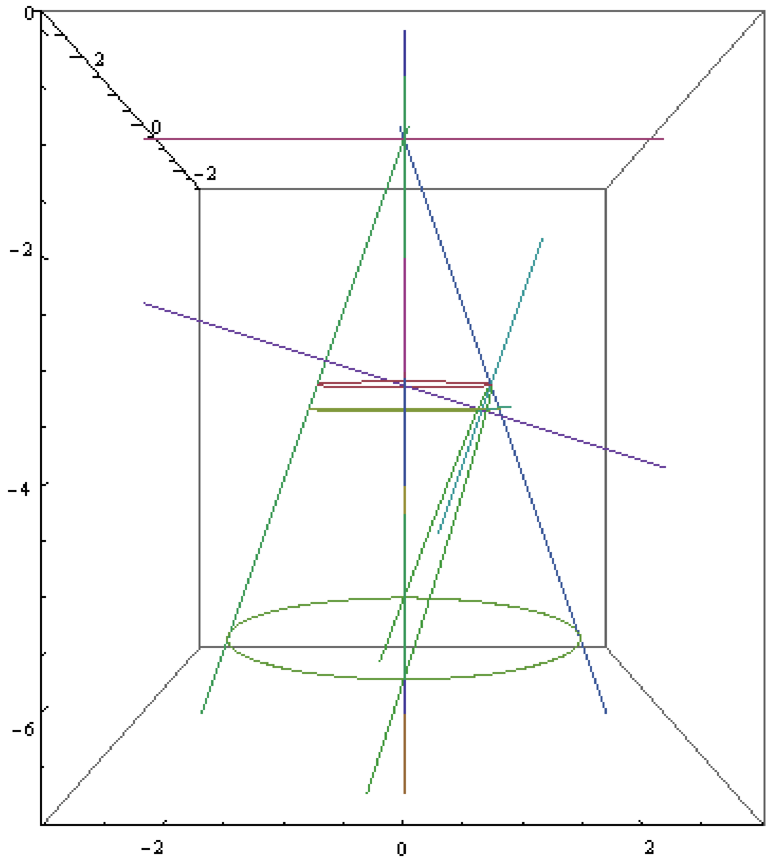
Using computer parametric geometry code to construct the focus of an Apollonian parabola section within a right cone.



"It is remarkable that the directrix does not appear at all in Apollonius great treatise on conics. The focal properties of the central conics are given by Apollonius, but the foci are obtained in a different way, without any reference to the directrix; the focus of the parabola does not appear at all... Sir Thomas Heath: "A HISTORY OF GREEK MATHEMATICS" page 119, book II.

Utility of a Unit Circle and Construct Function Unit Parabola may not be used without written permission of my publishing company Sand Box Geometry LLC Alexander, CEO and copyright owner. alexander@sandboxgeometry.com

The computer is my sandbox, the unit circle my compass, and the focal radius of the unit parabola my straight edge. Armed with these as weapon and shield, I go hunting Curved Space Parametric Geometry.

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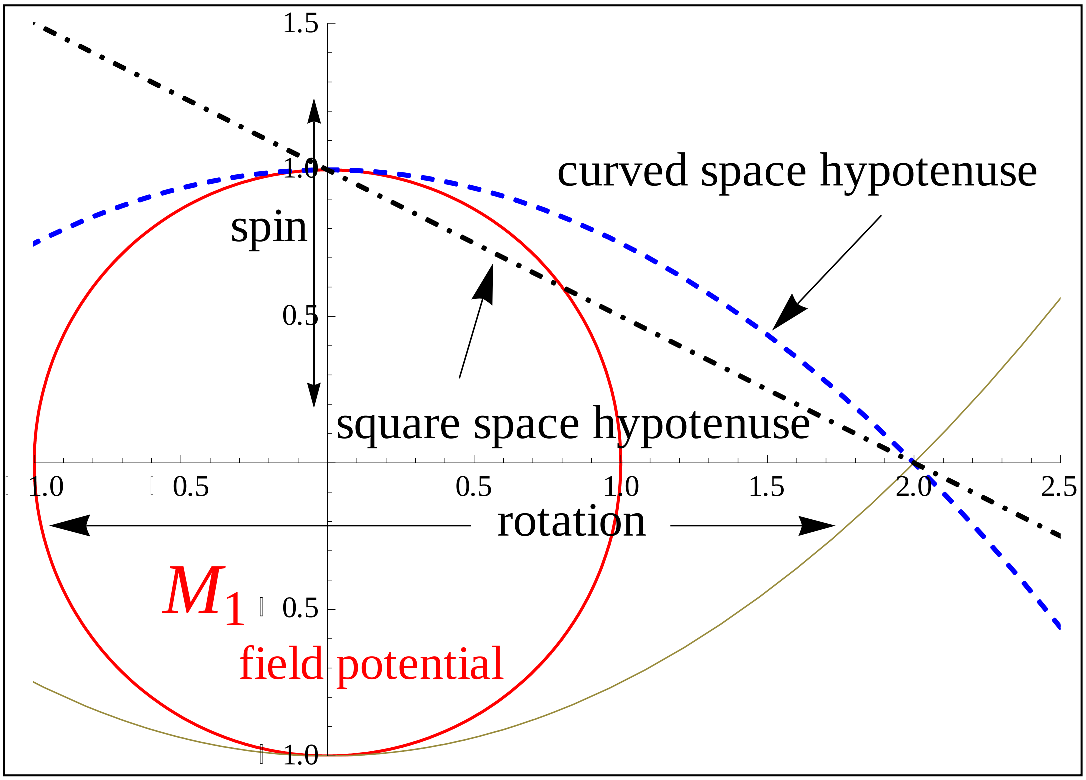
The square space hypotenuse of Pythagoras is the secant connecting (π/2) spin radius (0, 1) with accretion point (2, 0). I will use the curved space hypotenuse, also connecting spin radius (π/2) with accretion point (2, 0), to analyze G-field mechanical energy curves.



CSDA demonstration of a curved space hypotenuse and a square space hypotenuse together.

We have two curved space hypotenuses because the gravity field is a symmetrical central force and will have an energy curve at the **N** pole and one at the **S** pole of spin: just as a bar magnet. When exploring changing acceleration energy curves of M_2 orbits, we will use the N curve as our planet group approaches high energy perihelion on the north time/energy curve.

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The foundation of human mathematics is geometry. If one would take some time to look at the written works (they happen to be library available) of Newton, Kepler, and the time-tested Conic Treatise of Apollonius, you will be face-to-face with the stick art of human mathematics. However, unlike art, freedom of interpretation is not invited. Only a single path of rigorous logic leading to an irrefutable conclusion is proffered. Proofing still rules today, as the only way to structure an argument advancing human math to the next level.

For me, it is not important to understand the proofing used with exploratory Philosophical Geometry of the Masters for this can be as difficult to fathom as a triple integral proof, simply witness the incisive descriptive language, explaining methods used by these great geometers of our past, Huygens, Newton, and Kepler, to name a few, as they ponder Questions of Natural Phenomena of Being using descriptive mathematical relations between lines and curves with the unique irrefutable perspective of picture perfect Classic Geometry. Geometry after-all, is one tongue spoken, written, and understood by all humans.

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